

## Language Usage: Grammar and Usage: Phrases, Clauses, Agreement, Sentences

### Students: DesCartes Statements:

#### Students:

##### RIT Above 240:

- Evaluates the clarity of pronoun/antecedent in written compositions
- Uses parallel structure correctly in writing

#### Students:

##### RIT 231-240:

- Classifies sentences as complex
- Describes characteristics of clauses
- Evaluates the clarity of pronoun/antecedent in written compositions
- Evaluates the use of parallel structure in writing
- Identifies adverb clauses in written compositions
- Identifies gerunds in written compositions
- Identifies parallelism in writing
- Revises sentences for fluency

#### Students:

##### RIT 221-230:

- Classifies sentences as imperative based on punctuation, word order, and content
- Evaluates the clarity of pronoun/antecedent in written compositions
- Evaluates the use of parallel structure in writing
- Identifies prepositional phrases
- Identifies the predicate of a sentence
- Uses complex sentences to expand ideas
- Uses correct subject-verb agreement

#### Students:

##### RIT 211-220:

- Arranges word order of sentences by reversing the subject and verb (terms not used)
- Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms by rephrasing adverb clauses (term not used)
- Classifies examples of declarative complex sentences (terms not used)
- Classifies sentences as compound
- Classifies sentences as declarative
- Classifies sentences as interrogative
- Classifies sentences as simple
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using multiple types of complex grammar (adverb, appositive, compound predicate, terms not used)
- Describes the function of a prepositional phrase in a written composition
- Evaluates the use of parallel structure in writing
- Identifies compound sentences
- Identifies prepositional phrases
- Identifies run-on sentences
- Identifies run-on sentences (term not used) while editing work
- Identifies sentence fragments (term used)
- Identifies the main clause in a sentence
- Identifies the part of speech needed to complete a sentence
- Identifies the two main parts of a sentence as subject and predicate
- Recognizes examples of inverted order in written sentences
- Revises and combines sentences by changing point of view from first person to third person (terms not used; e.g., We heard the jazz musician. He was playing music. The musician was playing music.)
- Revises and combines sentences using gerund phrases (terms not used; e.g., Jon is a soccer player. Sue is a soccer player. Jon plays for Lincoln High School. Sue plays for Jefferson High School. Jon and Sue are soccer players, Jon playing for Lincoln High School and Sue for Jefferson High School.)
- Revises sentences by using an adverb clause to combine sentences (terms not used; e.g., Marie always practices the flute. She is an excellent flutist. Because Marie always practices the flute, she is an excellent flutist.)
- Rewrites sentences in question form
- Uses verb phrases (predicates, terms not used) in written compositions
- Uses verb phrases in written compositions

#### Students:

##### RIT 201-210:

- Arranges sentences into alternate forms with correct syntax (term not used)
- Arranges word order of sentences by altering the placement of adjective clauses (term not used)
- Arranges word order of sentences by changing the placement of a direct quote within a sentence

- Arranges word order of sentences by rephrasing adjective clauses (term not used)
- Arranges word order of sentences by reversing the subject and verb (terms not used)
- Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms by rephrasing adverb clauses (term not used)
- Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms, adding dependent clauses (term not used)
- Classifies sentences as commands based on punctuation, word order, and content
- Classifies sentences as compound
- Classifies sentences as directions based on punctuation, word order, and content
- Classifies sentences as exclamations/exclamatory based on word order and content
- Classifies sentences as interrogative (term not used)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using multiple types of complex grammar (adverb, appositive, compound predicate, terms not used)
- Completes sentences by adding the missing parts of speech
- Converts clauses/phrases/sentence fragments (terms not used) into complete sentences
- Differentiates between examples of statements and other sentence types
- Evaluates the syntax (term not used) of sentences (word order, form)
- Identifies correct usage (case, gender, number) of pronouns in sentences that do not contain antecedents (terms not used)
- Identifies correct usage of pronouns and antecedents
- Identifies incomplete sentences
- Identifies run-on sentences
- Identifies run-on sentences (term not used) while editing work
- Identifies the subject of a sentence
- Recognizes complete sentences
- Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement
- Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement for linking verbs in written compositions (terms not used)
- Recognizes that an interrogative sentence asks a question
- Replaces a word without changing the meaning of a sentence (e.g., either, otherwise, both)
- Revises and combines sentences by changing point of view from first person to third person (terms not used; e.g., We heard the jazz musician. He was playing music. The musician was playing music.)
- Revises and combines sentences using an appositive phrase (terms not used; e.g., Juan enjoys art classes. He takes classes in pottery and watercolor. He takes the classes at Porter Community College. Juan, who enjoys art classes, takes pottery and watercolor classes at Porter Community College.)
- Revises and combines sentences using gerund phrases (terms not used; e.g., Jon is a soccer player. Sue is a soccer player. Jon plays for Lincoln High School. Sue plays for Jefferson High School. Jon and Sue are soccer players, Jon playing for Lincoln High School and Sue for Jefferson High School.)
- Uses adverb clauses (term not used) in written compositions

## Students:

### RIT 191-200:

- Arranges word order of a sentence into an alternate form by changing verb placement (term not used)
- Arranges word order of sentences by altering the placement of adverb clauses (term not used)
- Arranges word order of sentences by reversing the subject and verb (terms not used)
- Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms by rephrasing adverb clauses (term not used)
- Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms, adding dependent clauses (term not used)
- Changes word order of sentences from present to past tense
- Classifies sentences as commands based on punctuation, word order, and content
- Classifies sentences as directions based on punctuation, word order, and content
- Classifies sentences as exclamations/exclamatory (term not used) when ending punctuation is present
- Classifies sentences as statements or sentences that make a statement
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a compound subject in a compound sentence (terms not used; e.g., Bill plays the drums. Tom plays the drums. Henry plays the trumpet. Bill and Tom play the drums, and Henry plays the trumpet.)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a dependent clause (term not used; e.g., We read our books. It was raining. We read our books, for it was raining.)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a prepositional phrase (term not used; e.g., Sarah gave Kathy a book. It was Kathy's graduation day. On Kathy's graduation day, Sarah gave Kathy a book.)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using adjectives (term not used; e.g., A girl ran by the store. She was a young girl. The store was closed. The young girl ran by the closed store.)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an adjective clause (term not used; e.g., The boy who played basketball gave his coach the bottle.)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an adverb clause (term not used; e.g., Joe will cook steaks. Sue will prepare salad. Joe will cook the steaks while Sue prepares salad.)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an independent clause (term not used; e.g., John saw a bird. It was spotted orange and black. The bird acted strangely. John saw an orange and black spotted

- bird that acted strangely.)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using multiple types of complex grammar (adverb, appositive, compound predicate, terms not used)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity using a compound subject (term not used)
- Completes an exclamatory sentence (term not used) using proper word order and appropriate content
- Completes an inverted sentence by selecting a phrase that fits the content and meaning of the sentence
- Completes incomplete sentences
- Converts clauses/phrases/sentence fragments (terms not used) into complete sentences
- Edits for complete and correct sentences
- Evaluates the syntax (term not used) of sentences (word order, form)
- Identifies an alternate form of syntax, combining simple sentences to form a complex sentence (terms not used)
- Identifies command/imperative statements
- Identifies complete sentences
- Identifies correct usage (case, gender, number) of pronouns in sentences that do not contain antecedents (terms not used)
- Identifies incomplete sentences
- Identifies multiple sentences with the same meaning that vary in structure (e.g., On Saturday, Jose and Kyle went to the river to swim. Jose and Kyle went to the river to swim on Saturday. Jose and Kyle, on Saturday, went to the river to swim.)
- Identifies run-on sentences that need revision
- Identifies sentences showing the subject and predicate correctly divided
- Identifies the subject of a sentence
- Recognizes complete sentences
- Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement
- Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)
- Revises sentence for grammar
- Uses adverb clauses (term not used) in written compositions
- Uses correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)

**Students:**

**RIT 181-190:**

- Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms, deleting the use of dependent clauses (terms not used)
- Chooses a pronoun of the correct case, gender, and number to complete a sentence that does not contain an antecedent (terms not used)
- Classifies sentences as exclamations/exclamatory (term not used) when ending punctuation is present
- Classifies sentences as questions based on word order
- Classifies sentences as statements or sentences that make a statement
- Classifies sentences as telling about more than one idea (compound sentence, term not used)
- Classifies sentences as telling you what to do (imperative sentences, term not used) based on word order and content
- Classifies sentences as those that tell something that happened (declarative, term not used)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a compound sentence (term not used)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a dependent clause (term not used; e.g., We read our books. It was raining. We read our books, for it was raining.)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an adjective clause (term not used; e.g., The boy who played basketball gave his coach the bottle.)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an independent clause (term not used; e.g., John saw a bird. It was spotted orange and black. The bird acted strangely. John saw an orange and black spotted bird that acted strangely.)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an infinitive phrase (term not used; e.g., Vicki will be in Littleton tonight. She will attend a meeting. Vicki will be in Littleton tonight to attend a meeting.)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity using a compound predicate (term not used)
- Combines sentences to improve clarity using a compound subject (term not used)
- Completes an exclamatory sentence (term not used) using proper word order and appropriate content
- Completes incomplete sentences
- Identifies complete sentences
- Identifies incomplete sentences
- Identifies sentences showing the subject and predicate correctly divided
- Identifies the antecedent of a possessive adjective (possessive pronoun, term not used; e.g., Mary and Sam ate their lunch. To whom does the lunch belong?)
- Orders sentences in directions for clarity
- Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)

- Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement for linking verbs in written compositions
- Revises and combines sentences for clarity
- Uses correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)
- Uses correct subject-verb agreement for linking verbs in written compositions (terms not used)
- Uses pronouns of the appropriate case (subjective, objective, possessive, terms not used) that agree in number with their antecedent

**Students:**

**RIT 171-180:**

- Arranges words into sentences
- Chooses a pronoun of the correct case, gender, and number to complete a sentence that does not contain an antecedent (terms not used)
- Chooses the interrogative (term not used) form of a sentence as the most appropriate for a particular context
- Classifies sentences as questions based on word order
- Classifies sentences as questions when ending punctuation is present
- Classifies sentences as telling you what to do (imperative sentences, term not used) based on word order and content
- Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a compound sentence (term not used)
- Completes a sentence by selecting a predicate (term not used) that fits the content and meaning of the sentence
- Identifies complete sentences
- Identifies the correct question form of a statement
- Uses pronouns of the appropriate case (subjective, objective, possessive, terms not used) that agree in number with their antecedent

**Students:**

**RIT Below 171:**

- Arranges words into sentences
- Chooses a pronoun of the correct case, gender, and number to complete a sentence that does not contain an antecedent (terms not used)
- Completes a sentence by selecting a predicate (term not used) that fits the content and meaning of the sentence